

PROCESS FOR THE ISOMERIZATION OF METALLOCENE COMPOUNDS

The present invention relates to a process for the conversion of the meso or meso-like form of a metallocene compound to the corresponding racemic or racemic-like form. The meso or the meso-like form to be subjected to the process of the invention can be admixed with the corresponding racemic (rac) or racemic-like form.

Metallocene compounds are well known complexes, mainly used as catalyst components for the polymerization of olefins. Processes for the synthesis of such metallocene compounds tend to produce mixtures of racemic and meso form. Usually the racemic form produces stereoregular polymers while the meso form is inactive or produces low molecular weight atactic polymers. The racemic form is therefore the most used as polymerization catalyst component. Consequently it is desirable to obtain from the synthesis the racemic (rac) form or a mixture where the racemic form is predominant in order to reduce the work for the physical separation of the two isomers.

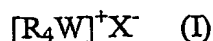
EP 819 695 describes a process for the modification of the rac/meso ratio of a rac/meso mixture of a stereorigid bridged metallocene compounds by subjecting the mixture to a selective decomposition in the presence of compounds having either acidic hydrogen atoms or reactive halogen atoms, such as water, methanol, chlorotrimethylsilane. With this process, one isomeric form is decomposed with a consequently lowering of the overall yield of the process.

WO 00/017213 describes an isomerization process in which the meso form or a mixture of racemic and meso form of a bridged metallocene compound is contacted with a Group 1 and/or 2 metal halide isomerization catalyst in a liquid medium. This process has the drawback that the elimination of the metal halide from the reaction mixture could be complicated.

Organometallics 1998, 17, 1946-4958 describes a series of reactions in which rac-dimethylsilyl(1,3-diisopropylcyclopentadienyl)scandium allyl is isomerized to a rac/meso mixtures by using different isomerization catalysts. Among all $(n\text{-C}_7\text{H}_{15})_4\text{NCl}$ and $(n\text{-C}_7\text{H}_{15})_4\text{NBr}$ are used. This isomerization reaction is obviously not useful for an industrial process which target is to obtain the rac isomer. Moreover, on page 4953 of this document it is stated that the isomerization is discouraged for metallocenes of group 4, thus creating a prejudice in using this kind of reaction with metallocene compounds in which the central metal belongs to group 4 of the periodic table of the elements.

Thus it is desirable to find an alternative isomerization process that allows isomerizing the meso or meso-like form of a bridged metallocene compounds in the rac or rac-like form in an easy way.

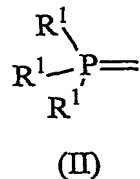
An object of the present invention is an isomerization process comprising the step of contacting a slurry or a solution comprising the meso or meso-like form of one or more bridged metallocene compounds of group 4 of the Periodic Table of the Elements having C₂ or C₂-like symmetry with an isomerization catalyst of formula (I)



wherein:

W is a nitrogen or a phosphorus atom; preferably W is nitrogen;

R, equal to or different from each other, are C₁-C₄₀ hydrocarbon radicals optionally containing one or more heteroatoms belonging to groups 13-17 of the Periodic Table of the Elements; two R can also join to form a saturated or unsaturated C₅-C₆ membered cycle containing the atom W to form for example a pyrrolyl, a pirrolydinyll or a pyperidinyl radical or two R can also join to form a radical of formula (II)

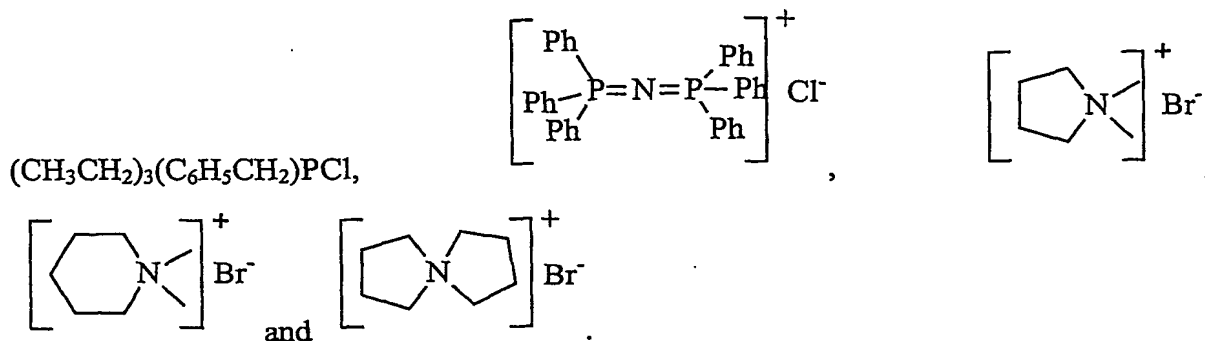


wherein R¹, equal to or different from each other, are C₁-C₂₀ hydrocarbon radicals optionally containing one or more heteroatoms belonging to groups 13-17 of the Periodic Table of the Elements; preferably R¹ are linear or branched, cyclic or acyclic, C₁-C₁₂-alkyl, C₂-C₁₂ alkenyl, C₂-C₁₂ alkynyl, C₆-C₁₂-aryl, C₇-C₁₂-alkylaryl or C₇-C₁₂-arylalkyl radicals; P is a phosphorous atom bonded with a double bond to the atom W; preferably R are linear or branched, cyclic or acyclic, C₁-C₄₀-alkyl, C₂-C₄₀ alkenyl, C₂-C₄₀ alkynyl, C₆-C₄₀-aryl, C₇-C₄₀-alkylaryl or C₇-C₄₀-arylalkyl radicals, optionally containing one or more heteroatoms belonging to groups 13-17 of the Periodic Table of the Elements;

more preferably R is a C₁-C₄₀-alkyl, C₆-C₄₀-aryl or C₇-C₄₀-alkylaryl radical, such as n-butyl, n-hexyl, phenyl and benzyl (Bz) radicals; and

X is an halide atom such as Cl⁻, Br⁻, I⁻, F⁻, preferably X⁻ is chloride (Cl⁻) or bromide (Br⁻).

Examples of compounds of formula (I) are (CH₃(CH₂)₃)₄NBr, (CH₃(CH₂)₅)₄NBr, (CH₃CH₂)₃(C₆H₅CH₂)NBr, (CH₃(CH₂)₃)₄NCl, (CH₃CH₂)₃(C₆H₅CH₂)NCl, (CH₃(CH₂)₃)₄PBr, (CH₃(CH₂)₅)₄PBr, (CH₃CH₂)₃(C₆H₅CH₂)PBr, (CH₃(CH₂)₃)₄PCl,

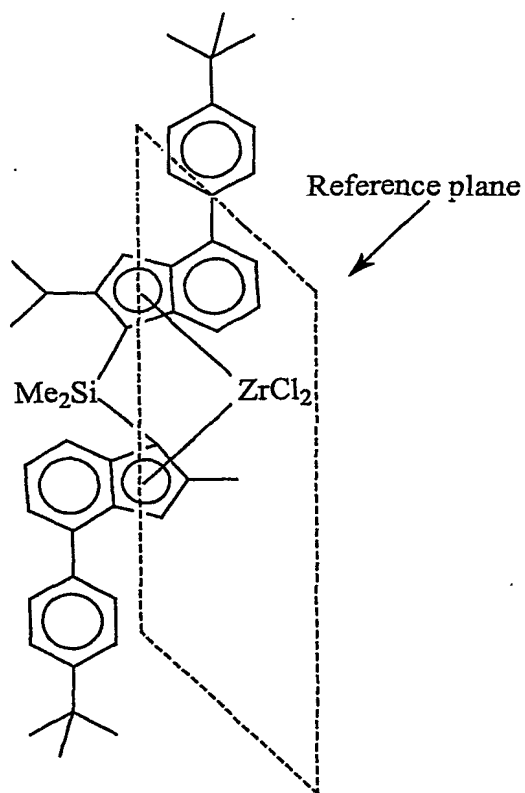


The bridged metallocene compounds of group 4 of the Periodic Table of the Elements having C_2 or C_2 -like symmetry have two bridged cyclopentadienyl moieties linked to the central metal atom through a π bond. The central metal atom is zirconium, titanium or hafnium, preferably zirconium.

For the purpose of the present invention, the term " C_2 symmetry" means that in the metallocene compound two isomeric forms are possible, the racemic and the meso forms. These isomeric forms are well known in the art for example they are cited in *Chem. Rev.* 2000, 100, 1253-1345.

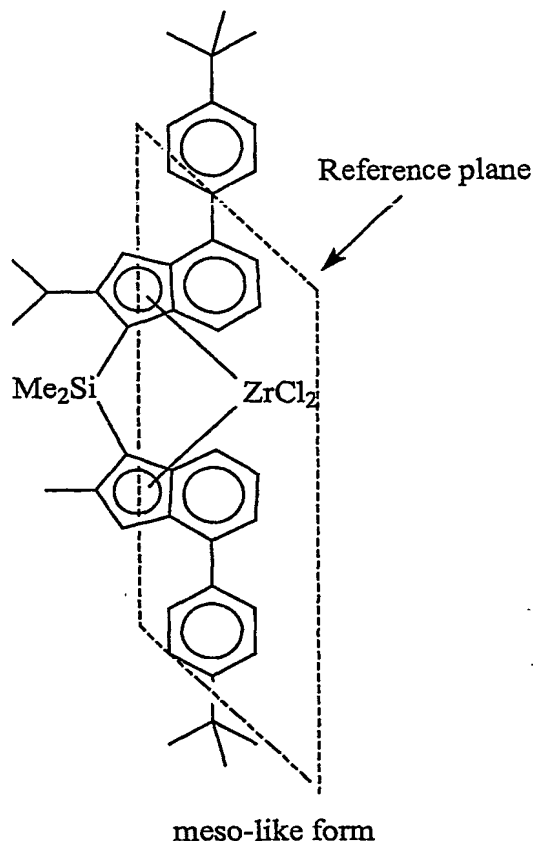
For the purpose of the present invention, the term " C_2 -like symmetry" means that in the metallocene compound two isomeric forms are possible, the racemic-like and the meso-like form.

"Racemic-like form" means that the bulkier substituents of the two cyclopentadienyl moieties on the metallocene compound are on the opposite sides with respect to the plane containing the zirconium and the centre of the cyclopentadienyl moieties as shown in the following compound:



racemic-like form

Conversely meso-like form means that the bulkier substituents of the two cyclopentadienyl moieties on the metallocene compound are on the same side with respect to the plane containing the zirconium and the centre of the cyclopentadienyl moieties as shown in the following compound.



With the process of the present invention the meso or meso-like form of one or more bridged metallocene compounds of group 4 of the Periodic Table of the Elements having C_2 or C_2 -like symmetry can be used alone or in a mixture comprising the racemic or racemic-like form.

According to a preferred embodiment, the process of the present invention is carried out in an aprotic solvent, either polar or apolar. Said aprotic solvent can be an aromatic or aliphatic hydrocarbon, optionally halogenated or optionally containing heteroatoms belonging to the group 16 of the periodic table, or an ether. Preferably it is selected from the group consisting of benzene, toluene, pentane, hexane, heptane, cyclohexane, dichloromethane, chlorobenzene, diethylether, tetrahydrofuran, 1,2 dimethoxyethane N,N-dimethylformamide, dimethyl sulfoxide or mixtures thereof. Preferably the process of the present invention is carried out in the presence of one or more ethers such as tetrahydrofuran or 1,2 dimethoxyethane; more preferably the solvent contains at least 5% by volume of one or more ethers.

The process of the present invention can be carried out at a temperature ranging from 0°C to a temperature below the temperature of decomposition of the bridged metallocene

compound in the selected solvent, usually up to 180°C. Preferably the process of the present invention is carried out at a temperature ranging from 10°C to 150°C, more preferably from 30°C to 90°C, even more preferably from 40°C to 90°C.

The reaction time depends on the temperature, on the wished degree of isomerization, on the metallocene to be used. Generally it ranges from 0.1 hour to 65 hours, preferably from 1 hour to 24 hours. The skilled in the art can easily select the reaction time in view of the results to be obtained.

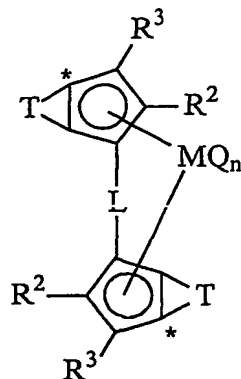
The process of the present invention can be advantageously carried out in an inert atmosphere, i.e. in the absence of oxygen, water or any other compounds able to decompose the metallocene.

The molar ratio between the isomerization catalyst and the metal of the bridged metallocene compound is preferably comprised between 0.01 to 300; more preferably the ratio is from 0.01 to 100, even more preferably from 0.1 to 10; particularly preferred ratio range is from 0.2 to 5.

With the process of the present invention it is possible to convert at least part of the meso or meso-like form to the racemic or racemic-like form of a bridged metallocene compound. This allows to improve the final yield in term of the racemic or racemic-like isomer of the whole process for synthesising the target metallocene compound. The removal of the isomerization catalyst and the final purification of the racemic or racemic like isomer can be carried out according to the procedure commonly used in the art.

The process of the present invention can be used as such or it can be part of a one-pot process for obtaining metallocene compounds starting from the ligands, such as the processes described in EP 03101268.5; WO 03/057705; WO 99/36427 and WO 02/083699.

Bridged metallocene compounds having C₂ symmetry or C₂-like symmetry that can be used in the process of the present invention are preferably compounds of formula (III)



(III)

wherein:

M is a transition metal belonging to group 4, preferably M is zirconium, or hafnium;

the substituents Q, equal to or different from each other, are monoanionic sigma ligands selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, R^8 , OR^8 , $OCOR^8$, SR^8 , NR^8_2 and PR^8_2 , wherein R^8 is a linear or branched, cyclic or acyclic, C_1 - C_{20} -alkyl, C_2 - C_{20} alkenyl, C_2 - C_{20} alkynyl, C_6 - C_{20} -aryl, C_7 - C_{20} -alkylaryl or C_7 - C_{20} -arylalkyl radical optionally containing one or more Si or Ge atoms;

or two Q can optionally form a substituted or unsubstituted butadienyl radical or a $OR'O$ group wherein R' is a divalent radical selected from C_1 - C_{20} alkylidene, C_6 - C_{40} arylidene, C_7 - C_{40} alkylarylidene and C_7 - C_{40} arylalkylidene radicals;

the substituents Q are preferably the same and are preferably halogen atoms, R^8 , OR^8 and NR^8_2 ; wherein R^8 is preferably a C_1 - C_{10} alkyl, C_6 - C_{20} aryl or C_7 - C_{20} arylalkyl group, optionally containing one or more Si or Ge atoms; more preferably, the substituents Q are selected from the group consisting of -Cl, -Br, -Me, -Et, -n-Bu, -sec-Bu, -Ph, -Bz, $-CH_2SiMe_3$, -OEt, -OPr, -OBu, -OBz and $-NMe_2$;

n is an integer equal to the oxidation state of the metal M minus 2;

L is a divalent bridging group selected from C_1 - C_{20} alkylidene, C_3 - C_{20} cycloalkylidene, C_6 - C_{20} arylidene, C_7 - C_{20} alkylarylidene, or C_7 - C_{20} arylalkylidene radicals optionally containing heteroatoms belonging to groups 13-17 of the Periodic Table of the Elements, and silylidene radical containing up to 5 silicon atoms such as $SiMe_2$, $SiPh_2$; preferably L is a divalent group $(ZR^9_m)_q$; Z being C, Si, Ge, N or P, and the R^9 groups, equal to or different from each other, being hydrogen or a linear or branched, cyclic or acyclic, C_1 - C_{20} -alkyl, C_2 - C_{20} alkenyl, C_2 - C_{20} alkynyl, C_6 - C_{20} -aryl, C_7 - C_{20} -alkylaryl or C_7 - C_{20} -arylalkyl radical or two R^9 can form a

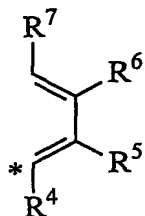
aliphatic or aromatic C₄-C₇ ring; preferably R⁹ is a hydrogen atom or a methyl or phenyl radical; preferably Z is Si or C;

m is 1 or 2, and more specifically it is 1 when Z is N or P, and it is 2 when Z is C, Si or Ge; q is an integer ranging from 1 to 4; preferably q is 1 or 2;

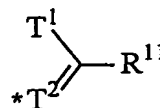
more preferably L is selected from Si(CH₃)₂, SiPh₂, SiPhMe, SiMe(SiMe₃), CH₂, (CH₂)₂, (CH₂)₃ or C(CH₃)₂;

R², R³, equal to or different from each other, are hydrogen atoms, halogen atoms or linear or branched, cyclic or acyclic, C₁-C₂₀-alkyl, C₂-C₂₀ alkenyl, C₂-C₂₀ alkynyl, C₆-C₂₀-aryl, C₇-C₂₀-alkylaryl or C₇-C₂₀-arylalkyl radicals, optionally containing one or more heteroatoms belonging to groups 13-17 of the Periodic Table of the Elements;

T, equal to or different from each other, is a moiety of formula (IIIa) or (IIIb):



(IIIa)



(IIIb)

wherein:

the atom marked with the symbol * bonds the atom marked with the same symbol in the compound of formula (III);

T¹ is a sulphur atom, a oxygen atom or a CR¹⁰₂ or a NR¹² group, wherein R¹⁰, equal to or different from each other, are hydrogen atoms, halogen atoms or linear or branched, cyclic or acyclic, C₁-C₂₀-alkyl, C₂-C₂₀ alkenyl, C₂-C₂₀ alkynyl, C₆-C₂₀-aryl, C₇-C₂₀-alkylaryl or C₇-C₂₀-arylalkyl radicals, optionally containing one or more heteroatoms belonging to groups 13-17 of the Periodic Table of the Elements; and R¹² is a or linear or branched, cyclic or acyclic, C₁-C₂₀-alkyl, C₂-C₂₀ alkenyl, C₂-C₂₀ alkynyl, C₆-C₂₀-aryl, C₇-C₂₀-alkylaryl or C₇-C₂₀-arylalkyl radical, optionally containing one or more heteroatoms belonging to groups 13-17 of the Periodic Table of the Elements; preferably T¹ is sulphur.

T² is a CR¹⁰ group or a nitrogen atom; wherein R¹⁰ is a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom or linear or branched, cyclic or acyclic, C₁-C₂₀-alkyl, C₂-C₂₀ alkenyl, C₂-C₂₀ alkynyl, C₆-C₂₀-aryl, C₇-C₂₀-alkylaryl or C₇-C₂₀-arylalkyl radical, optionally containing one or more

heteroatoms belonging to groups 13-17 of the Periodic Table of the Elements; preferably T² is a CR¹⁰ group;

with the proviso that if T² is a nitrogen atom T¹ is CR¹⁰₂;

R⁴, R⁵, R⁶, R⁷, and R¹¹, equal to or different from each other, are hydrogen atoms, halogen atoms or linear or branched, cyclic or acyclic, C₁-C₂₀-alkyl, C₂-C₂₀ alkenyl, C₂-C₂₀ alkynyl, C₆-C₂₀-aryl, C₇-C₂₀-alkylaryl or C₇-C₂₀-arylalkyl radicals, optionally containing one or more heteroatoms belonging to groups 13-17 of the Periodic Table of the Elements; or two adjacent R⁴, R⁵, R⁶, R⁷, R¹⁰ and R¹¹ form one or more 3-7 membered ring optional containing heteroatoms belonging to groups 13-17 of the periodic table;

preferably R² and R¹¹, equal to or different from each other, are linear or branched C₁-C₂₀-alkyl radicals, such as methyl, ethyl or isopropyl radicals;

preferably R⁴ and R¹⁰, equal to or different from each other, are hydrogen atoms in C₆-C₂₀-aryl, or C₇-C₂₀-arylalkyl radicals such as phenyl, 4-tert-butyl phenyl radicals.

Non limiting examples of compounds belonging to formula (I) are the following compounds;

dimethylsilanediylbis(indenyl)zirconium dichloride,

dimethylsilanediylbis(2-methyl-4-phenylindenyl)zirconium dichloride,

dimethylsilanediylbis(4-naphthylindenyl)zirconium dichloride,

dimethylsilanediylbis(2-methylindenyl)zirconium dichloride,

dimethylsilanediylbis(2-methyl-4-t-butyindenyl)zirconium dichloride,

dimethylsilanediylbis(2-methyl-4-isopropylindenyl)zirconium dichloride,

dimethylsilanediylbis(2,4-dimethylindenyl)zirconium dichloride,

dimethylsilanediylbis(2-methyl-4,5-benzoidindenyl)zirconium dichloride,

dimethylsilanediylbis(2,4,7-trimethylindenyl)zirconium dichloride,

dimethylsilanediylbis(2,4,6-trimethylindenyl)zirconium dichloride,

dimethylsilanediylbis(2,5,6-trimethylindenyl)zirconium dichloride,

methyl(phenyl)silanediylbis(2-methyl-4,6-diisopropylindenyl)-zirconium dichloride,

methyl(phenyl)silanediylbis(2-methyl-4-isopropylindenyl)-zirconium dichloride,

1,2-ethylenebis(indenyl)zirconium dichloride,

1,2-ethylenebis(4,7-dimethylindenyl)zirconium dichloride,

1,2-ethylenebis(2-methyl-4-phenylindenyl)zirconium dichloride,

1,4-butanediylbis(2-methyl-4-phenylindenyl)zirconium dichloride,

1,2-ethylenebis(2-methyl-4,6-diisopropylindenyl)zirconium dichloride,

1,4-butanediylbis(2-methyl-4-isopropylindenyl)zirconium dichloride,

1,4-butanediylbis(2-methyl-4,5-benzoindenyl)zirconium dichloride,
1,2- ethylenebis (2-methyl-4,5-benzoindenyl)zirconium dichloride,
dimethylsilanediylbis-6-(3-methylcyclopentadienyl-[1,2-b]-thiophene) dichloride;
dimethylsilanediylbis-6-(4-methylcyclopentadienyl-[1,2-b]-thiophene)zirconium
dichloride;
dimethylsilanediylbis-6-(4-isopropylcyclopentadienyl-[1,2-b]-thiophene)zirconium
dichloride;
dimethylsilanediylbis-6-(4-ter-butylcyclopentadienyl-[1,2-b]-thiophene)zirconium
dichloride;
dimethylsilanediylbis-6-(3-isopropylcyclopentadienyl-[1,2-b]-thiophene)zirconium
dichloride;
dimethylsilanediylbis-6-(3-phenylcyclopentadienyl-[1,2-b]-thiophene)zirconium
dichloride;
dimethylsilanediylbis-6-(2,5-dichloride-3-phenylcyclopentadienyl-[1,2-b]-
thiophene)zirconium dimethyl;
dimethylsilanediylbis-6-[2,5-dichloride-3-(2-methylphenyl)cyclopentadienyl-[1,2-b]-
thiophene]zirconium dichloride;
dimethylsilanediylbis-6-[2,5-dichloride-3-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)cyclopentadienyl-[1,2-b]-
thiophene]zirconium dichloride;
dimethylsilanediylbis-6-[2,5-dichloride-3-mesitylenecyclopentadienyl-[1,2-b]-
thiophene]zirconium dichloride;
dimethylsilanediylbis-6-(2,4,5-trimethyl-3-phenylcyclopentadienyl-[1,2-b]-
thiophene)zirconium dichloride;
dimethylsilanediylbis-6-(2,5-diethyl-3-phenylcyclopentadienyl-[1,2-b]-
thiophene)zirconium dichloride;
dimethylsilanediylbis-6-(2,5-diisopropyl-3-phenylcyclopentadienyl-[1,2-b]-
thiophene)zirconium dichloride;
dimethylsilanediylbis-6-(2,5-diter-butyl-3-phenylcyclopentadienyl-[1,2-b]-
thiophene)zirconium dichloride;
dimethylsilanediylbis-6-(2,5-ditrimethylsilyl-3-phenylcyclopentadienyl-[1,2-b]-
thiophene)zirconium dichloride;
dimethylsilanediylbis-6-(3-methylcyclopentadienyl-[1,2-b]-silole)zirconium dichloride;
dimethylsilanediylbis-6-(3-isopropylcyclopentadienyl-[1,2-b]-silole)zirconium dichloride;

dimethylsilanediylbis-6-(3-phenylcyclopentadienyl-[1,2-b]-silole)zirconium dichloride;
 dimethylsilanediylbis-6-(2,5-dichloride-3-phenylcyclopentadienyl-[1,2-b]-silole)zirconium dichloride;
 dimethylsilanediylbis-6-[2,5-dichloride-3-(2-methylphenyl)cyclopentadienyl-[1,2-b]-silole]zirconium dichloride;
 dimethylsilanediylbis-6-[2,5-dichloride-3-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)cyclopentadienyl-[1,2-b]-silole]zirconium dichloride;
 dimethylsilanediylbis-6-[2,5-dichloride-3-mesitylenecyclopentadienyl-[1,2-b]-silole]zirconium dichloride;
 dimethylsilanediylbis-6-(2,4,5-trimethyl-3-phenylcyclopentadienyl-[1,2-b]-silole)zirconium dichloride;
 Dimethylsilanediylbis(2-methyl-4-p-tert-butylphenylindenyl)zirconium dichloride;
 Dimethylsilanediyl(2-isopropyl-4-p-tert-butylphenylindenyl)(2-methyl-4-p-tert-butylphenylindenyl)zirconium dichloride;
 Dimethylsilanediyl(2-isopropyl-4-p-tert-butylphenylindenyl)(2-methyl-4-p-tert-butyl-7-methylphenylindenyl)zirconium dichloride;
 as well as the corresponding zirconium dimethyl, hydrochloro dihydro and η^4 butadiene compounds.

The following examples are given to illustrate and not to limit the invention.

Examples

Dimethylsilanediyl [2-methyl-4-(4'-tert-butylphenyl)indenyl] [2-isopropyl-4-(4'-tert-butylphenyl)indenyl] dimethyl zirconium (A) is prepared following the same procedure described in example 5 of PCT/EP02/14899 by using [2-methyl-4-(4'-tert-butylphenyl)indenyl] [2-isopropyl-4-(4'-tert-butylphenyl)indenyl]dimethylsilane instead of bis(2-methyl-indenyl)dimethylsilane.

Dimethylsilanediylbis[2-methyl-4,5-benzo-1-indenyl] dimethyl zirconium (B) was prepared according to US 6,177,376.

Dimethylsilanediylbis[2-methyl-4,5-benzo-1-indenyl] zirconium dichloride (C) was prepared according to US 5,830,821.

Examples 1-7 General procedure.

A purified *meso* enriched metallocene was dissolved (or slurried) at room temperature under nitrogen in the solvent indicated in table 1. The isomerization catalyst specified in table 1 was added and then the mixture was heated for few hours. NMR analysis of a

sample of the resulting solution (or slurry) showed that the *rac/meso* ratio of the metallocene was substantially improved in favour of the *rac* isomer. The latter was also isolated in higher yields compared with the yields achieved by using standard procedures. The *rac/meso* ratios were determined by NMR analysis. The proton spectra of metallocenes were obtained on a Bruker DPX 200 spectrometer operating in the Fourier transform mode at room temperature at 200.13 MHz. The samples were dissolved in CD₂Cl₂ (Aldrich, 99.8 atom % D); preparation of the samples was carried out under nitrogen using standard inert atmosphere techniques. The residual peak of CHDCl₂ in the ¹H spectra (5.35 ppm) was used as a reference. Proton spectra were acquired with a 15° pulse and 2 seconds of delay between pulses; 32 transients were stored for each spectrum.

Table 1

Ex.	Met.	starting <i>rac/meso</i> ratio	Isomerizatio n catalyst (n° eq./Zr)	Solvent	T (°C)	t (h)	final <i>rac/meso</i> ratio
1	A	2.4/97.6	<i>n</i> -Bu ₄ NBr (0.22/1)	THF	65	5	94.0/6.0
2	A	31.7/68.3	<i>n</i> -Bu ₄ NBr (0.21/1)	toluene, THF 1/1.7 v/v	80	4	78.9/21.1
3	A	31.7/68.3	[CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₅] ₄ NBr (0.23/1)	toluene, THF 1/1.7 v/v	80	10	76.5/23.5
4	A	31.7/68.3	(CH ₃ CH ₂) ₃ Bz NCl (0.23/1)	toluene, THF 1/1.7 v/v	80	4	75.2/24.8
5	B	26.8/73.2	<i>n</i> -Bu ₄ NBr (0.22/1)	THF	65	2	71.9/28.1
6	C	17.7/82.3	<i>n</i> -Bu ₄ NBr (0.23/1)	THF	65	2.5	94.4/5.6
7	A	33.3/66.7	<i>n</i> -Bu ₄ NBr (0.21/1)	chlorob enzene	80	7.5	70.4/29.6
8	A	33.3/66.7	Et ₃ BzNCl (0.21/1)	toluene	80	3	61.5/38.5

note:

no remarkable amount of decomposition was observed.

Et = ethyl radical *n*-Bu= normal butyl radical; Bz= benzil radical

Comparative example 1.

A sample of ammonium chloride (Aldrich, MW 53.49) was dried at 125°C for 8 h under vacuum. An aliquot of this sample (Aldrich, 17.0 mg, 0.32 mmol, NH_4Cl /dimethyl complex = 0.20/1) was added at room temperature under nitrogen atmosphere to a solution of 1.16 g of dimethylsilanediyl[2-methyl-4-(4'-*tert*-butylphenyl)indenyl][2-isopropyl-4-(4'-*tert*butylphenyl)indenyl] dimethyl zirconium (*rac/meso* 31.7/68.3, MW = 728.26, 1.59 mmol) in 25 mL of THF and 15 mL of toluene in a 50 mL Schlenk flask. At the end of the addition, the reaction mixture was heated at 80°C for 2.5 h and followed by NMR analysis: the *rac/meso* ratio resulted to be 34/66 and a small amount of decomposition to the ligand was also observed. Additional ammonium chloride (100.0 mg, 1.87 mmol, total NH_4Cl /dimethyl complex = 1.38/1) was added at room temperature and then the resulting mixture was heated at 80°C for 3.5 h. Different aliquots of the mixture were taken, dried and analysed by ^1H NMR in CD_2Cl_2 . The final *rac/meso* ratio resulted to be 45/55 and a remarkable amount of decomposition to the ligand (ca. 20% mol. calculated by NMR) was also observed.

Comparative example 2.

A sample of triethylamine hydrochloride (Aldrich, 98%, MW 137.65, 25.7 mg, 0.18 mmol, NHET_3Cl /dimethyl complex = 0.22/1) was suspended at room temperature into 5 mL of THF and added under nitrogen atmosphere to a suspension of 0.58 g of dimethylsilanediyl[2-methyl-4-(4'-*tert*-butylphenyl)indenyl][2-isopropyl-4-(4'-*tert*butylphenyl)indenyl] dimethyl zirconium (*rac/meso* 30/70, MW = 728.26, 0.80 mmol) in 15 mL of THF in a 50 mL Schlenk flask. At the end of the addition, the reaction mixture was heated at reflux for 2 h and followed by NMR analysis: the *rac/meso* ratio resulted to be 45/55, but a remarkable amount of decomposition was also observed. The heating was then continued for additional 2 h, but no change in the *rac/meso* ratio was observed by NMR analysis.